THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1795. [N° 1711.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 4th of February, 1795, at the AUCTION ROOM, in Newport, viz.

The Houſhold Furniture of the late SAMUEL FOWLER, Eſq; together with ſundry Articles of Engliſh GOODS, and HARDWARE.

Sale at Nine o'Clock.

GARDNER & DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the firſt Thurſday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premiſes, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceaſed, ſituated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-Houſe and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Proſpect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Aſſignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1794.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are hereby notified, that there is aſſeſſed on each and every Share in ſaid Bridge FIVE DOLLARS, to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before Thurſday the 29th Day of January inſtant. By Order of the Directors,

SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

for the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogſhead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Gibbs & Channing

Have juſt imported and for Sale,

JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hogſhead and Barrel; Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.

December 30, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Caboofes, Stoves, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

From the IMPARTIAL HERALD.

PLAN OF A *CONTINENTAL CONTRIBUTION* FOR THE RELIEF OF OUR AMERICAN BRETHREN IN CAPTIVITY IN ALGIERS.

Sick, and in Priſon, and ye viſited me not.—JESUS CHRIST.

IT hath pleaſed the Preſident of the United States of America, to iſſue his Proclamation dated Philadelphia, January 1, 1795; which Proclamation, ſigned by the ſign manual of the Man greatly beloved, and ſealed with the great ſeal of Federate Columbia; earneſtly recommends to all religious ſocieties and denominations, and to all perſons whomſoever, within the limits of his extenſive juriſdiction, to ſet apart and obſerve *Thurſday, the 19th day of Febuary, 1795, as a day of Public Thankſgiving and Prayer.*

NOW BE IT REMEMBERED BY ALL AMERICA, That on the ſelf-ſame day and month of the year laſt paſt, to wit, the 19th day of February, 1794, that the Maſters, Mates and Crews of the following American Ships and Veſſels, were in ſlavery at Algiers, the City of Bondage and Death—as will more fully appear, by due recurrence to the Journals of Capt. Obrien, who has languiſhed for TEN YEARS in confinement, *that is to ſay,*

Ship Dauphin, Pennſylvania, R. Obrien,
—— Minerva, Ditto, John M'Shane,
—— Preſident, Ditto, Wm. Penroſe,
—— Hope, New-York, J. Burnham,
—— Thomas, Maſſachuſetts, T. Newman,
Brig George, Rhode Iſland, J. Taylor,
—— Minerva, New York, J. Ingraham,
—— Jane, Maſſachuſetts, Moſes Morſe,
—— Polly, Ditto, Michael Smith,
Olivebranch, N. Hampſhire, W. Furnace,
Schooner Deſpatch, Virginia, Wm. Wallace,
—— Maria, Maſſachuſetts, I. Stephens,
—— Jay, Ditto, Samuel Calder,

Making in total 5 Ships, 5 Brigs, and 3 Schooners, two of which Veſſels were captured in 1785, ten ditto in 1793 and one ditto in 1794. Out of 23 Maſters, 21 Mates, 2 Supercargoes, 4 ſecond Mates, and 84 Seamen, only 4 had been redeemed on the 27th of February, 1794. Of the remaining 126, Colonel *Humphreys* ſtates the death of 20, previous to the laſt viſitation of Algiers by the plague; and ſince that awfully deſolating period, it is to be preſumed, that the numbers of theſe unfortunate victims have been reduced to 70 or 80 individuals.

FATHERS, HUSBANDS, BRETHREN! For one moment of time tranſport yourſelves in idea, to the City of Algiers;—leave behind you the tendereſt charities of life, weeping for your hapleſs fate;—Fancy* that you are Priſoners, in Chains, condemned to life-long toil; tugging at the oar from morn to eve; ſubſiſting on a ſcanty pittance; denied the bleſſed privilege of repoſe; goaded to labour by the uplifted ſcourge; compelled to carry heavy burdens beyond common ſtrength; crowded at night into cloſe dungeons; and unrelentingly confined with the ſubjects of peſtilential diſeaſe. Only realize this affecting portrait: Believe from the heart, that in truth, theſe miſeries are your wretched portion; then, caſting an eye towards your native country, whilſt the bitter tear rolls down your cheek, and the agonizing ſigh rends the tortured boſom, hold forth the PRESIDENT's Proclamation in your left hand, and ſtretching out the right arm, made bare in ſufferings, thus feelingly addreſs the free-born Sons of Columbia:

AMERICANS, FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, CHRISTIANS! And is it poſſible, that you can *review the calamities which afflict ſo many other nations*, and forget the greateſt of all poſſible calamities, which reſt on the wearied heads of your devoted fellow-citizens, devoted to life-long ſervitude, devoted to death in bondage.—God forbid! This cannot be.—We are perſuaded that every American has a heart ſuſceptible of the fineſt impreſſions of humanity: We are convinced, by a thouſand examples, that the ſons of Freedom are forever prompt to relieve the wretched.—Your fellow-men, native Americans, priſoners in a foreign land, lodge an affecting appeal to the nobleſt feelings of humanity.—Have pity, have pity upon us, we entreat you; Riſe and redeem the ſolitary captive. Fathers, huſbands, brethren cry aloud to Americans, to fellow-countrymen, to chriſtians. Can they lift up the voice of woe in vain? Shall ſupplicating miſery bending on the fettered knee, be unheard in the dwelling place of liberty? It is impoſſible. A dawn of hope, already lights the dungeon.—Even at this moment, we behold our wives, our infants, our aged ſires, and all the much-lov'd charities of time, graſping their long-lamented, their oft regretted connexions to the throbbing boſom of gladdened affections, and while the ſtreaming tear of ſenſibility, deſcends on the ranſomed priſoner; the father, the huſband, the brother, and the friend reſtored, mingle the heart-felt effuſions with kindred ſouls, who taſte the luxury of joy, and feelingly emphaſize in the ſilent energy of bliſs unſpeakable, that bleſſed indeed was the 19th day of February, 1795. The DAY, which *four millions* of worſhipping ſpirits inſcribed to CHARITY, the DAY which gave LIFE a ſecond time, to the dead, the twice dead, to themſelves, to their country. And does *your exemption from the ſcourge of foreign war*, furniſh an ample cauſe for national gratitude? Would to the God of our fathers that we could join in the fervent deſcription of praiſe! O wretched men that we are, who ſhall deliver us from this body of death?—It has been our embittered lot, to encounter a more tremendous ſcene than all the horrors of foreign war, clothed in their moſt terrific forms. The captive of the belligerent European or American hoſtile power, is the priſoner of HOPE. He patiently waits for the arrival of the emancipating cartel: He hourly anticipates the exchange of Man, *for* Fellow Man. To us, to us alone, the hope of return is denied.—We are priſoners in the priſon of deſpair. We are captives beyond the confines of Hope, unleſs that Heaven-born Charity winge her flight to this palace of mammon, and by the all potent energy of gold diſſolves the wreathen chains of ſlavery, and unlocks the double locked gate of the awful dungeon.

Patriots of Seventy-Five, Heroes of both worlds, Legiſlators giving freedom to an Univerſe, Speed the celeſtial meſſenger we implore you, by the mercies of the Eternal.—Give to holy Charity, the out-ſtretched pinions of the bird of Independence, and be it recorded by the diamond of gratitude, on the living tablet of the grateful heart, *That the 19th day of February*, 1795, was a day never-to-be-forgotten in the annals of philanthropy, was a day worthy to be had in everlaſting remembrance before God, for this was the day which gave liberty, happineſs, domeſtic joys to all the American Captives, in ſlavery at Algiers.

AUGUST PRESIDENT OF FREE-BORN MILLIONS! Commend us, we humbly beſeech you, to the miniſters of the benevolent JESUS. One word from ſo revered a character, is more than ſufficient: Be that word the fiat of god-like benevolence. Four millions of our brethren, our ſiſters, only wait your pleaſure: At the look of a WASHINGTON, their free-will offerings ſhall heap the Altars of Benevolence; and that which is given for our redemption, the ſeven-fold bleſſings of the Almighty ſhall repay.

SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF A HAPPY PEOPLE! What nation under Heaven, hath left her ſeamen in hopeleſs captivity? What power on the ſurface of the Globe is exiſtent, who hath not paid down the ſums demanded for [illegible] your treaſu[illegible] of [illegible], by oppoſing ſavage hordes on the frontiers? Has a recent inſurrection diminiſhed the purſe of the public? Would you, if poſſible, adopt means to ranſom us from ſlavery? Yes, verily, we know, that you would.—Then ſuffer us, reſpectfully to invoke your aid, ſolemnly to conjure your aſſiſtance, in giving energy to the good will of a happy, thrice happy people. Let all the monies which are collected throughout America, *on the 19th day of February*, 1795, be forwarded to the Treaſury of the Union, and if a HAMILTON ſtill ſerves his country, he will faithfully regiſter the uttermoſt farthing.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES! Remains there ought to be added to the Proclamation of a WASHINGTON? It is yours to ſummon the individual Republics, to celebrate the high feſtival of a General Thankſgiving, in undivided fellowſhip of Federal Communion? Remember, we earneſtly pray you, that bone of your bone, that fleſh of your fleſh, is in forlorn captivity.—Amid the Patriot armies of the union our names have been enrolled.* Reſtore us, we beſeech you, to the land of our Fathers, and we their ſons, as yet unſubdued by Slavery, ſhall follow the ſtandard of Maſſachuſetts, it again it beams on the weſtern mountains; or ſpeed with the unfurled Eagle of America, where audacious rebellion lifts the inſolent head.

MINISTERS *of* IMMANUEL! SICK, and in priſon we are. Viſit us, we beſeech you in the ſpirit and the power of pure and undefiled religion. Come to us, in the fulneſs of the bleſſings of the goſpel of charity. We are Fathers, we are huſbands, we are your Brethren of the Family of Man. Our wives have long mourned for us, as one mourns for the dead. Children have wept their parents, torn from them in the morn of life. All the meekeſt charities have mingled their unavailing tears in fellowſhip of ſoul-felt miſery. Be ye the humble inſtruments in the hand of your Maſter, to ranſom us from the power of the grave. Save, huſbands, fathers, brethren, from untimely deaths; from Slavery, ten-fold worſe than bittereſt death; from woes, unfelt, unknown, except by us, who drink the very dregs of wormwood and gall. Reſtore us to our God and to yours, to our Country, to our Friends, to Ourſelves.—Miniſters of the Goſpel, Diſciples of a crucified Saviour—Believers in JESUS, redeem us from the power of *Infidels.*

DAUGHTERS *of* COLUMBIA! First in our affections, remembered in ſlavery, thought of in death, aid the noble work. Set the glorious example.—Man muſt obey, when woman leads.—Flock to the Altars of your GOD.—Crowd his Temples on *the 19th day of February*, 1795. The fair daughters of Columbia are able to redeem us, ſhould fellow-men refuſe. To Woman, the laſt, the finiſhed work divine, our ſolemn heart-felt, laſt appeal, is lodged.—Then, be the glory yours; and ours, the mighty debt of Praiſe.

For and in Behalf of the American Priſoners, (in Slavery, at Algiers.

Extract from Col. HUMPHREYS' *Addreſs,*
Liſbon, July 11, 1794.

"However wiſe or proper the policy might formerly have been, to decline ranſoming our citizens from Slavery at Algiers, until a peace could be negociated with that Regency, at preſent it appears to me, the principal political reaſons on which that policy was founded, have ceaſed to exiſt. The ſpecific ſum, which may be given

* *Vide Col. Humphreys' Addreſs, Liſbon, July* 11, 1794.

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NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1795. [N° 1711.]

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To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 4th of February, 1795, at the AUCTION ROOM, in Newport, viz.

The Houshold Furniture of the late SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq; together with sundry Articles of English GOODS, and HARDWARE. Sale at Nine o'Clock.

GARDNER & DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the first Thursday in February next, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, if fair Weather, if not on the next fair Day, on the Premises, for the Benefit of the Heirs and Creditors,

THAT well known & valuable FARM of JAMES COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, situated about Half a Mile to the Southward of the Town of Newport, containing One Hundred and Four Acres of Land, with One Dwelling-House and Part of another, Two Orchards, a Barn, Crib, and other Out Buildings, with a great Number of Button wood Trees; it is well walled and watered, and a beautiful Prospect of the Town, Harbour, Bay and Sea; an elegant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Assignees.

PAUL MUMFORD,
DAVID HUNTINGTON,
JOHN BOURS,
JOHN L. BOSS,
ROBERT BRATTELL.

Newport, Dec. 1, 1794.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each and every Share in said Bridge FIVE DOLLARS, to be paid to the Treasurer, at his House, on or before Thursday the 29th Day of January instant. By Order of the Directors,

SAMUEL SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town,

A Quantity of long, well dressed FLAX, for which CASH, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, December 22, 1794.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead, and JAMAICA SUGAR in Barrels.

Gibbs & Channing

Have just imported and for Sale,

JAMAICA Spirits, Antigua and Demarara Rum, by the Hogshead—Jamaica Sugar, by the Hogshead and Barrel; Molasses, by the Hogshead—and Two Hundred and Eighty Dry Hides.

December 30, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

From the IMPARTIAL HERALD.

PLAN OF A *CONTINENTAL CONTRIBUTION* FOR THE RELIEF OF OUR AMERICAN BRETHREN IN CAPTIVITY IN ALGIERS.

Sick, and in Prison, and ye visited me not!—— JESUS CHRIST.

IT hath pleased the President of the United States of America, to issue his Proclamation dated Philadelphia, January 1, 1795; which Proclamation, signed by the sign manual of the Man greatly beloved, and sealed with the great seal of Federate Columbia; earnestly recommends to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever, within the limits of his extensive jurisdiction, to set apart and observe *Thursday, the 19th day of Febuary, 1795, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.*

NOW BE IT REMEMBERED BY ALL AMERICA, That on the self-same day and month of the year last past, to wit, the 19th day of February, 1794, that the Masters, Mates and Crews of the following American Ships and Vessels, were in slavery at Algiers, the City of Bondage and Death—as will more fully appear, by due recurrence to the Journals of Capt. Obrien, who has languished for TEN YEARS in confinement, *that is to say,*

Ship Dauphin, Pennsylvania, R. Obrien,
—— Minerva, Ditto, John M'Shane,
—— President, Ditto, Wm. Penrose,
—— Hope, New-York, J. Burnham,
—— Thomas, Massachusetts, T. Newman,
Brig George, Rhode Island, J. Taylor,
—— Minerva, New York, J. Ingraham,
—— Jane, Massachusetts, Moses Morse,
—— Polly, Ditto, Michael Smith,
Olivebranch, N. Hampshire, W. Furnace,
Schooner Despatch, Virginia, Wm. Wallace,
—— Maria, Massachusetts, I. Stephens,
—— Jay, Ditto, Samuel Calder,

Making in total 5 Ships, 3 Brigs, and 3 Schooners, two of which Vessels were captured in 1785, ten ditto in 1793 and one ditto in 1794. Out of 13 Masters, 11 Mates, 2 Supercargoes, 4 second Mates, and 84 Seamen, only 4 had been redeemed on the 27th of February, 1794. Of the remaining 126, Colonel *Humphreys* states the death of 20, previous to the last visitation of Algiers by the plague; and since that awfully desolating period, it is to be presumed, that the numbers of these unfortunate victims have been reduced to 70 or 80 individuals.

FATHERS, HUSBANDS, BRETHREN! For one moment of time transport yourselves in idea, to the City of Algiers;—leave behind you the tendereſt charities of life, weeping for your hapleſs fate;—Fancy* that you are Prisoners, in Chains, condemned to life-long toil; tugging at the oar from morn to eve; subsisting on a scanty pittance; denied the blessed privilege of repose; goaded to labour by the uplifted scourge; compelled to carry heavy burdens beyond common strength; crowded at night into close dungeons; and unrelentingly confined with the subjects of pestilential disease. Only realize this affecting portrait: Believe from the heart, that in truth, these miseries are your wretched portion; then, casting an eye towards your native country, whilst the bitter tear rolls down your cheek, and the agonizing sigh rends the tortured bosom, hold forth the PRESIDENT's Proclamation in your left hand, and stretching out the right arm, made bare in sufferings, thus feelingly address the free-born Sons of Columbia:

AMERICANS, FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, CHRISTIANS! And is it possible, that you can *review the calamities which afflict so many other nations*, and forget the greatest of all possible calamities, which rest on the wearied heads of your devoted fellow-citizens, devoted to life-long servitude, devoted to death in bondage.—God forbid! This cannot be.—We are persuaded that every American has a heart susceptible of the finest impressions of humanity: We are convinced, by a thousand examples, that the sons of Freedom are forever prompt to relieve the wretched.—Your fellow-men, native Americans, prisoners in a foreign land, lodge an affecting appeal to the noblest feelings of humanity.—Have pity, have pity upon us, we entreat you. Rise and redeem the solitary captive. Fathers, husbands, brethren cry aloud to Americans, to fellow-countrymen, to christians, Can they lift up the voice of woe in vain? Shall supplicating misery bending on the fettered knee, be unheard in the dwelling place of liberty? It is impossible. A dawn of hope, already lights the dungeon.—Even at this moment, we behold our wives, our infants, our aged sires, and all the much-lov'd charities of time, clasping their long-lamented, their oft regretted connexions to the throbbing bosom of gladdened affections, and while the streaming tear of sensibility, descends on the ransomed prisoner; the father, the husband, the brother, and the friend restored, mingle the heart-felt effusions with kindred souls, who taste the luxury of joy, and feelingly emphasize in the silent energy of bliss unspeakable, that blessed indeed was the 19th day of February, 1795. The DAY, which *four millions* of worshipping spirits inscribed to CHARITY, the DAY which gave LIFE a second time, to the dead, the twice dead, to themselves, to their country. And does *your exemption from the scourge of foreign war*, furnish an ample cause for national gratitude? Would to the God of our fathers that we could join in the fervent ascription of praise! O wretched men that we are, who shall deliver us from this body of death?—It has been our embittered lot, to encounter a more tremendous scene than all the horrors of foreign war, clothed in their most terrific forms. The captive of the belligerent European or American hostile power, is the prisoner of HOPE. He patiently waits for the arrival of the emancipating cartel: He hourly anticipates the exchange of Man, for Fellow Man. To us, to us alone, the hope of return is denied.—We are prisoners in the prison of despair. We are captives beyond the confines of Hope, unless that Heaven-born Charity wings her flight to this palace of mammon, and by the all potent energy of gold dissolves the wreathen chains of slavery, and unlocks the double locked gate of the awful dungeon.

Patriots of Seventy-Five, Heroes of both worlds, Legislators giving freedom to an Universe, Speed the celestial messenger we implore you, by the mercies of the Eternal.—Give to holy Charity, the out-stretched pinions of the bird of Independence, and be it recorded by the diamond of gratitude, on the living tablet of the grateful heart, *That the 19th day of February*, 1795, was a day never-to-be-forgotten in the annals of philanthropy, was a day worthy to be had in everlasting remembrance before God, for this was the day which gave liberty, happiness, domestic joys to all the American Captives, in slavery at Algiers.

AUGUST PRESIDENT OF FREE-BORN MILLIONS! Commend us, we humbly beseech you, to the ministers of the benevolent JESUS. One word from so revered a character, is more than sufficient: Be that word the fiat of god-like benevolence. Four millions of our brethren, our sisters, only wait your pleasure: At the look of a WASHINGTON, their free-will offerings shall heap the Altars of Benevolence; and that which is given for our redemption, the seven-fold blessings of the Almighty shall repay.

SENATORS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF A HAPPY PEOPLE! What nation under Heaven, hath left her seamen in hopeless captivity? What power on the surface of the Globe is existent, who hath not paid down the sums demanded for [illegible] your treasury, instead of [illegible] by opposing savage hordes on the frontiers? Has a recent insurrection diminished the purse of the public? Would you, if possible, adopt means to ransom us from slavery? Yes, verily, we know, that you would.—Then suffer us, respectfully to invoke your aid, solemnly to conjure your assistance, in giving energy to the good will of a happy, thrice happy people. Let all the monies which are collected throughout America, *on the 19th day of February*, 1795, be forwarded to the Treasury of the Union, and if a HAMILTON still serves his country, he will faithfully register the uttermost farthing.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES! Remains there ought to be added to the Proclamation of a WASHINGTON? It is yours to summon the individual Republics, to celebrate the high festival of a General Thanksgiving, in undivided fellowship of Federal Communion? Remember, we earnestly pray you, that bone of your bone, that flesh of your flesh, is in forlorn captivity.—Amid the Patriot armies of the union our names have been enrolled.* Restore us, we beseech you, to the land of our Fathers, and we their sons, as yet unsubdued by Slavery, shall follow the standard of Massachusetts, if again it beams on the western mountains; or speed with the unfurled Eagle of America, where audacious rebellion lifts the insolent head.

MINISTERS *of* IMMANUEL! SICK, and in prison we are. Visit us, we beseech you in the spirit and the power of pure and undefiled religion. Come to us, in the fulness of the blessings of the gospel of charity. We are Fathers, we are husbands, we are your Brethren of the Family of Man. Our wives have long mourned for us, as one mourns for the dead. Children have wept their parents, torn from them in the morn of life. All the meekest charities have mingled their unavailing tears in fellowship of soul-felt misery. Be ye the humble instruments in the hand of your Master, to ransom us from the power of the grave. Save, husbands, fathers, brethren, from untimely deaths; from Slavery, ten-fold worse than bitterest death; from woes, unfelt, unknown, except by us, who drink the very dregs of wormwood and gall. Restore us to our God and to yours, to our Country, to our Friends, to Ourselves.—Ministers of the Gospel, Disciples of a crucified Saviour—Believers in JESUS, redeem us from the power of *Infidels.*

DAUGHTERS *of* COLUMBIA! First in our affections, remembered in slavery, thought of in death, aid the noble work. Set the glorious example.—Man must obey, when woman leads.—Flock to the Altars of your GOD.—Croud his Temples on *the 19th day of February*, 1795. The fair daughters of Columbia are able to redeem us, should fellow-men refuse. To Woman, the last, the finished work divine, our solemn heart-felt, last appeal, is lodged.—Then, be the glory yours; and ours, the mighty debt of Praise.

For and in Behalf of the American Prisoners, (in Slavery, at Algiers.

Extract from Col. HUMPHREYS' *Address, Lisbon, July* 11, 1794.

"However wise or proper the policy might formerly have been, to decline ransoming our citizens from Slavery at Algiers, until a peace could be negociated with that Regency, at present it appears to me, the principal political reasons on which that policy was founded, have ceased to exist. The specific sum, which may be given

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Citizens of the United States of America, You have it in your power, to reſcue your forlorn fellow citizens from a premature death, which, without your intervention in their favour, ſeems inevitable. It is time to make effectual exertions. In the name of every thing, that is dear and ſacred, ſuffer me to urge that you will exert yourſelves on this affecting occaſion, in the ſame manner which you would wiſh others to do, to you, if you were plunged from your preſent pinnacle of proſperity, into ſuch a gulph of deſpair.

By the peculiar bleſſings of freedom which you enjoy, by the diſintereſted ſacrifices which you made for its attainments, by the patriotic blood of thoſe martyrs of liberty, who died to ſecure your independence, and by all the tender ties of nature let me conjure you once more, to ſnatch your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons and death.

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Late Commiſſioner Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

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CADIZ, January 20, 1793.

To the American merchants and maſters of ſhips, now in the bay of CADIZ.

GENTLEMEN,

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SIR,

YOUR honour muſt know that I am juſt returned from a long voyage, and that on my coming aſhore, I met my old meſſmate, Jack Spritſail, under a jury maſt, he having had his ſtarboad prop carried away in ſome fight with the French, under my old Commodore Howe, in which it ſeems, the Mounſeers were ſwinged. Jack has given me a meſs of news, but I cannot believe half of it, unleſs I hear it confirmed by your honour. When I ſet ſail, the Engliſh had taken the Dutch in tow, with ſome other outlandiſh fellows, who, I think, are called Auſtrians and Pruſſians; they had run down the French army, and upſet Landrecies, a place which ſtood in their way, and were getting ahead at the rate of nine knots an hour, on their march to ſome freſh water port, which I think they called Paris. Now Jack tells me, that I had no ſooner cleared the land, than the French under Mounſeer Pichegru, ſteered ſeveral points from the main tack at Lille, but preſently luffed up, and broke the line at Menin and Courtray—that the Duke of York was obliged to back his ſails, and that when he came along ſide the French they made him broach to, and almoſt ſet him on his beam ends; that the Duke ſheered off, and that the French ſteered directly after him all the way into Holland, giving him ſeveral broadſides by the way; and that they have re-captured Valenciennes, Conde, and all the Duke's other prizes.

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A veteran of the Halbert, who is employed in raiſing one of the new regiments of infantry, in Yorkſhire was a ſhort time ſince, late in the evening, overtaken on horſeback, by a gentleman rider, who, taking him for an officer, brought him to his inn, and introduced him into the room where ſeveral gentlemen of the ſaddle bags were about ſitting down to ſupper. The hero of the worſted ſaſh modeſtly ſtanding till the reſt were ſet down, found the head of the table only left; there he was placed—Supper done, and all glaſſes charged, after a long pauſe the vice, at the bottom of the table, wanting the firſt toaſt from the chair, calls to his military preſident, 'Well ſir, what will you give us,?' The honeſt ſerjeant, better verſed in the doctrine of bounty money than toaſts, miſtook the inquiry and anſwered, quite in character, 'I'll give you ſeven guineas and a crown!'

As a proof among others, of the diſpoſition of the Hollanders, a perſon (whoſe character, for reaſons very obvious, we cannot mention) charged with the affairs of our government, ſtopped at Utrecht for a change of horſes, but was refuſed them by the poſt-maſter of that place for four hours. In the courſe of altercation, the poſt maſter told the Engliſh traveller that he neither cared for the Stadtholder, nor the Duke of York, and that they might both be d—d.

KNOXVILLE, December 13.

On Monday laſt arrived in town from Cumberland, Serjeant Samuel M'Clellan, with ten Cherokee priſoners, who are to be delivered up at Tellico block-houſe on the 18th inſtant, as agreed on between Governor Blount and the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation.

We learn, by a correſpondent from Kentucky, that during the paſt Autumn, upwards of 30,000 perſons have removed there from the Atlantic States.—This Territory too has had an unuſual acceſſion of emigrants, within the laſt ſix months; and, from the beſt information, we have reaſon to expect 20,000 next year, chiefly from Georgia, South and North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

The brig Eliza, Capt. Culver, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Marcus Hook. The Captain, who came to town yeſterday, informs that he ſailed from Barbadoes the 14th December, at which time nothing had tranſpired.—The long expected reinforcements from England were not arrived, and it was apprehended, from their long delay, that ſome misfortune had happened to the fleet.

Capt. Culver adds, that French privateers are very numerous among the Iſlands, and have taken ſeveral veſſels bound to Britiſh ports.

Private letters of a late date, are arrived here from London, which ſtate, that an agreement between Mr. Jay and the Britiſh Miniſtry, has taken place, in the following points, viz.—1. Compenſation for Spoliations—2, Surrendry of the Weſtern Poſts—3, Admiſſion of American veſſels of certain burden, to the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands—4. Some explanatory regulations, for the recovery of Britiſh debts, due under the treaty.—Deſpatches from Mr. Jay, to the Preſident, are arrived, but what they contain has not as yet tranſpired.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

In the Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday we gave our readers the *lateſt* intelligence yet received from Europe (and which came to hand by the veſſel from Belfaſt) under London date up to the *tenth* of November. Our readers will have perceived that, at that time, there exiſted the ſtrongeſt reaſons for believing that a *Treaty of Peace* had been actually ſigned, on the 12th of October, at Neufchatel, between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia.

A letter received yeſterday morning by a reſpectable merchant of this city (and, as we have ſince found, by another gentleman) via Baltimore, dated Paris, 6 November, contains intelligence *printed*, as we preſume, for the purpoſe of *quicker* circulation to their correſpondents) of the following import;

"PARIS, 6 November, 1794.

"It is with great pleaſure that we announce to you the good news of this Republic having *made peace with Pruſſia*. We have it from the moſt *unqueſtioned authority*, from a gentleman on the ſpot, that on the 12th ult. the Treaty was ſigned at Neufchatel, in Switzerland."

The letter goes on to ſtate "that articles of a Treaty of Peace with Spain and Sardinia were in ſuch forwardneſs that hoſtilities had almoſt entirely ceaſed—That Germany, though wiſhing for peace, found the terms too humiliating to accede to—That Auſtria's Eagle muſt be humbled, or totally deſtroyed—That the *Rhine* would be inſiſted on as the line of diviſion; and thus Auſtrian Flanders be added to France, and the right arm of the Seven Provinces be cut off—That Holland, under theſe circumſtances, would look but deſpondingly on her impotent allies, and accept of what might in *mercy* be granted them. That Great Britain might ſend forth her windy threats and liſeleſs vengeance for a few months longer, that her only *hope* would be that of having the whole force of the Republic againſt her, for which ſhe could have no ſupport, except it aroſe from a ſecond piratical capture of defenceleſs American veſſels. That the newly adopted Idea was in France—Peace with all the world except Great Britain, and the moſt ſtrict friendſhip with the United States.

JANUARY 22.

Citizen FAUCHET, Miniſter of the Republic of France arrived in town yeſterday from Philadelphia.

We hear, that Mr. Thomas Stoughton, merchant, of this city, has been appointed, by the Spaniſh Court, Conſul of that nation to the States of New York, &c. Alſo, that his brother, —— Stoughton, is thus appointed Conſul to the State of Maryland, and that their reſpective Commiſſions have been received.

It is related as a fact, in a late Jamaica account, that a horſe, thrown overboard by an American veſſel in tempeſtuous weather, actually followed her two days, in a tremendous ſea; when the weather moderating, the horſe was taken on board, and conveyed ſafe into port.

NEW-LONDON, January 29.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador at Philadelphia has proſecuted the Printer (Greenleaf) of the New-York Journal, for a libel againſt him, publiſhed the 13th Auguſt laſt. The action is to be tried at the Diſtrict Court to be holden at Philadelphia, and Mr. Greenleaf is recognized to appear in the ſum of 1500 dollars.

A Norfolk paper mentions, that the Thetis frigate had been on ſhore, but was got off with damage to the amount it is ſuppoſed of 20,000l. The Cleopatra has alſo ſuſtained injury in a ſevere gale whilſt towing the Thetis into Hampton Road.

Three large lots of 120,000 acres each, have been purchaſed in Kentucky and Pennſylvania, with a view of granting the ſame out in ſmall lots from 200 to 500 acres, in perpetuity, rendering a ſmall rent per acre, with a liberty of purchaſing the fee ſimple by the tenant—and leaſes to this effect, having been granted to a great number of farmers and others in North Wales, Cardigan-ſhire, and Pembroke-ſhire, two ſhips laden with emigrants have lately ſailed, and a very conſiderable number will ſail next ſpring. The principal ſettlement is on the ſouth of the Ohio, five miles from Salt river, in Nelſon County, Kentucky.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On account of the ſhifting of the Bar, and the waſhing away the point at the mouth of this river, the Light-houſes have been moved: The lights now bear E. ¼ N. and W. ¼ S. Bringing both the Light-houſes to bear in one, until you are abreſt the lower one, will bring you in over the Bar in the deepeſt water.

BOSTON, January 28.

The brig Betſy, Capt. Greenleaf, arrived at Cape-Ann, on Sunday laſt, from Ramſgate, in England, in the ſhort paſſage of 35 days; but the Captain, although he had procured papers to the 17th of December, by ſome unaccountable accident, left them at the place of his ſailing.—About a dozen letters received in the Betſy, came to town yeſterday: Extracts from two of them follow.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, *November* 27.

"Since the execution of the TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, has been announced, in the Gazette, the American Funds have taken a ſtart.

"*December* 6.

"The Treaty you will be pleaſed with—your newspapers go by the Aurora, Hovey."

REPORTS

By the Betſy are, that a GENERAL PEACE may be expected ſoon—That the Dutch made no reſiſtance againſt the French;—and that in conſequence of the new Commercial Treaty, American ſtock had riſen from 6 to 8 per cent. at London.

Earl MOIRA, had the command of the Britiſh army, defending Holland; the Duke of YORK, having gone to England, to be preſent at the marriage of the Prince of WALES, which however, had ſince been poſtponed to the ſpring, by reaſon of the difficulty of getting the betrothed Princeſs from the continent.

The Hon. DAVID COBB, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States, we are told, is appointed Poſt-Maſter General.

Arrived at Cape Ann, ſchooner Freedom Capt. GRIFFIN in 42 days from NANTZ. For 20 days prior to her ſailing, an Embargo had exiſted at that Place on American veſſels; another was about to take place, when he avoided it by towing his veſſel from Pain Beouf.—All ſorts of naval ſtores being in requiſition for the uſe of the nation, they were taken from every merchant at NANTZ, who poſſeſſed them.

Brought laſt week to this market, 24 lambs, weighing 1172 pounds; had 177 pounds of tallow—ſold for £ 40 6 11.—They were raiſed by William Putnam, Eſq; of Sterling, from twenty ewes, which brought the lambs about the firſt of April laſt.

A letter from Gen. Rigaud, commander of the French forces in St. Domingo, dated Dec. 21, 1794, "announces that the town of Leogan had been re-captured by the arms of the Republic."

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The trial of Hardy has done away a fooliſh fancy which many people entertained, that a Jury, during the whole of their duty, are not to be allowed to eat or drink, as if ſatisfying the calls of nature would obſtruct the courſe of juſtice.

A morning paper of this day ſtates, that a bye boat had arrived on Wedneſday night at Harwich, by which a merchant in the city had received intelligence of the French being in poſſeſſion of Maeſtricht and Rotterdam and of General Abercrombie having been defeated with ſlaughter.

A veteran of the Halbert, who is employed in raiſing one of the new regiments of infantry, in Yorkſhire was a ſhort time ſince, late in the evening, overtaken on horſeback, by a gentleman rider, who, taking him for an officer, brought him to his inn, and introduced him into the room where ſeveral gentlemen of the ſaddle bags were about ſitting down to ſupper. The hero of the worſted ſaſh modeſtly ſtanding till the reſt were ſet down, found the head of the table only left; there he was placed—Supper done, and all glaſſes charged, after a long pauſe the vice, at the bottom of the table, wanting the firſt toaſt from the chair, calls to his military preſident, 'Well ſir, what will you give us?' The honeſt ſerjeant, better verſed in the doctrine of bounty money than toaſts, miſtook the inquiry and anſwered, quite in character, 'I'll give you ſeven guineas and a crown!'

As a proof among others, of the diſpoſition of the Hollanders, a perſon (whoſe character, for reaſons very obvious, we cannot mention) charged with the affairs of our government, ſtopped at Utrecht for a change of horſes, but was refuſed them by the poſt-maſter of that place for four hours. In the courſe of altercation, the poſt maſter told the Engliſh traveller that he neither cared for the Stadtholder, nor the Duke of York, and that they might both be d—d.

KNOXVILLE, December 13.

On Monday laſt arrived in town from Cumberland, Serjeant Samuel M'Clellan, with ten Cherokee priſoners, who are to be delivered up at Tellico block-houſe on the 18th inſtant, as agreed on between Governor Blount and the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation.

We learn, by a correſpondent from Kentucky, that during the paſt Autumn, upwards of 30,000 perſons have removed there from the Atlantic States.—This Territory too has had an unuſual acceſſion of emigrants, within the laſt ſix months; and, from the beſt information, we have reaſon to expect 20,000 next year, chiefly from Georgia, South and North-Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

The brig Eliza, Capt. Culver, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Marcus Hook. The Captain, who came to town yeſterday, informs that he ſailed from Barbadoes the 14th December, at which time nothing had tranſpired.—The long expected reinforcements from England were not arrived, and it was apprehended, from their long delay, that ſome misfortune had happened to the fleet.

Capt. Culver adds, that French privateers are very numerous among the Iſlands, and have taken ſeveral veſſels bound to Britiſh ports.

Private letters of a late date, are arrived here from London, which ſtate, that an agreement between Mr. Jay and the Britiſh Miniſtry, has taken place, in the following points, viz.—1. Compenſation for Spoliations—2, Surrendry of the Weſtern Poſts—3, Admiſſion of American veſſels of certain burden, to the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands—4. Some explanatory regulations, for the recovery of Britiſh debts, due under the treaty.—Deſpatches from Mr. Jay, to the Preſident, are arrived, but what they contain has not as yet tranſpired.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

In the Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday we gave our readers the *lateſt* intelligence yet received from Europe (and which came to hand by the veſſel from Belfaſt) under London date up to the *tenth* of November. Our readers will have perceived that, at that time, there exiſted the ſtrongeſt reaſons for believing that a *Treaty of Peace* had been actually ſigned, on the 12th of October, at Neufchatel, between the French Republic and the King of Pruſſia.

A letter received yeſterday morning by a reſpectable merchant of this city (and, as we have ſince found, by another gentleman) via Baltimore, dated Paris, 6 November, contains intelligence *printed*, as we preſume, for the purpoſe of *quicker* circulation to their correſpondents) of the following import:

"PARIS, 6 November, 1794.

"It is with great pleaſure that we announce to you the good news of this Republic having *made peace with Pruſſia*. We have it from the moſt *undoubted authority*, from a gentleman on the ſpot, that on the 12th inſt. the Treaty was ſigned at Neufchatel, in Switzerland."

The letter goes on to ſtate "that articles of a Treaty of Peace with Spain and Sardinia were in ſuch forwardneſs that hoſtilities had almoſt entirely ceaſed—That Germany, though wiſhing for peace, found the terms too humiliating to accede to—That Auſtria's Eagle muſt be humbled, or totally deſtroyed—That the *Rhine* would be inſiſted on as the line of diviſion; and thus Auſtrian Flanders be added to France, and the right arm of the Seven Provinces be cut off—That Holland, under theſe circumſtances, would look but deſpondingly on her impotent allies, and accept of what might in *mercy* be granted them. That Great Britain might ſend forth her windy threats and liſeleſs vengeance for a few months longer, that her only *hope* would be that of having the whole force of the Republic againſt her, for which ſhe could have no ſupport, except it aroſe from a ſecond piratical capture of defenceleſs American veſſels. That the newly adopted Idea was in France—Peace with all the world except Great Britain, and the moſt ſtrict friendſhip with the United States.

JANUARY 22.

Citizen FAUCHET, Miniſter of the Republic of France arrived in town yeſterday from Philadelphia.

We hear, that Mr. Thomas Stoughton, merchant, of this city, has been appointed, by the Spaniſh Court, Conſul of that nation to the States of New York, &c. Alſo, that his brother, —— Stoughton, is thus appointed Conſul to the State of Maryland, and that their reſpective Commiſſions have been received.

It is related as a fact, in a late Jamaica account, that a horſe, thrown overboard by an American veſſel in tempeſtuous weather, actually followed her two days, in a tremendous ſea; when the weather moderating, the horſe was taken on board, and conveyed ſafe into port.

NEW-LONDON, January 29.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador at Philadelphia has proſecuted the Printer (Greenleaf) of the New-York Journal, for a libel againſt him, publiſhed the 13th Auguſt laſt. The action is to be tried at the Diſtrict Court to be holden at Philadelphia, and Mr. Greenleaf is recognized to appear in the ſum of 1500 dollars.

A Norfolk paper mentions, that the Thetis frigate had been on ſhore, but was got off with damage to the amount it is ſuppoſed of 10,000l. The Cleopatra has alſo ſuſtained injury in a ſevere gale whilſt towing the Thetis into Hampton Road.

Three large lots of 120,000 acres each, have been purchaſed in Kentucky and Pennſylvania, with a view of granting the ſame out in ſmall lots from 200 to 500 acres, in perpetuity, rendering a ſmall rent per acre, with a liberty of purchaſing the fee ſimple by the tenant—and leaſes to this effect, having been granted to a great number of farmers and others in North Wales, Cardiganſhire, and Pembrokeſhire, two ſhips laden with emigrants have lately ſailed, and a very conſiderable number will ſail next ſpring. The principal ſettlement is on the ſouth of the Ohio, five miles from Salt river, in Nelſon County, Kentucky.

NEWBURY-PORT, Jan. 9.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On account of the ſhifting of the Bar, and the waſhing away the point at the mouth of this river, the Light-houſes have been moved: The lights now bear E. ¼ N. and W. ¼ S. Bringing both the Light-houſes to bear in one, until you are abreſt the lower one, will bring you in over the Bar in the deepeſt water.

BOSTON, January 28.

The brig Betſy, Capt. Greenleaf, arrived at Cape-Ann, on Sunday laſt, from Ramſgate, in England, in the ſhort paſſage of 35 days; but the Captain, although he had procured papers to the 17th of December, by ſome unaccountable accident, left them at the place of his ſailing.—About a dozen letters received in the Betſy, came to town yeſterday: Extracts from two of them follow.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, *November* 27.

"Since the execution of the TREATY between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN, has been announced, in the Gazette, the American Funds have taken a ſtart.

"*December* 6.

"The Treaty you will be pleaſed with—your newspapers go by the Aurora, Hovey."

REPORTS

By the Betſy are, that a GENERAL PEACE may be expected ſoon—That the Dutch made no reſiſtance againſt the French;—and that in conſequence of the new Commercial Treaty, American ſtock had riſen from 6 to 8 per cent. at London.

Earl MOIRA, had the command of the Britiſh army, defending Holland; the Duke of YORK, having gone to England, to be preſent at the marriage of the Prince of WALES, which however, had ſince been poſtponed to the ſpring, by reaſon of the difficulty of getting the betrothed Princeſs from the continent.

The Hon. DAVID COBB, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth in the Congreſs of the United States, we are told, is appointed Poſt-Maſter General.

Arrived at Cape Ann, ſchooner Freedom Capt. GRIFFIN in 42 days from Nantz. For 20 days prior to her ſailing, an Embargo had exiſted at that Place on American veſſels; another was about to take place, when he avoided it by towing his veſſel from Pain Beouf.—All ſorts of naval ſtores being in requiſition for the uſe of the nation, they were taken from every merchant at Nantz, who poſſeſſed them.

Brought laſt week to this market, 24 lambs, weighing 1172 pounds; had 177 pounds of tallow—ſold for £ 40 6 11.—They were raiſed by William Putnam, Eſq; of Sterling, from twenty ewes, which brought the lambs about the firſt of April laſt.

A letter from Gen. Rigaud, commander of the French forces in St. Domingo, dated Dec. 21, 1794, "announces that the town of Leogan had been recaptured by the arms of the Republic."

NEWPORT, February 5.

Last Sunday Evening arrived here, the Ship Patty, of New-York; John Greenfield, Master, 61 Days from Lisbon. This Ship met with very heavy Gales on the Coast, suffered considerable Damage; lost One Man overboard, and had another, at the same Time, disabled by a Fall from the Main-top-sail Yard, upon the Deck.

In this Ship came Passenger, Col. HUMPHREYS, Minister from the United States, at the Court of Lisbon. We understand that this Gentleman intends setting out immediately to wait upon the Executive of the United States in Philadelphia, and that he expects to return to Europe in a very short Time.

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On the 10th of November, the Queen's Palace in Lisbon caught Fire, and was burnt down.—The Damage unknown.

The 4th ult. in Lat. 34: 21, Long. 62, spoke the Schooner Liberty, Enoch Sprague, Seven Days from Boston, bound to Barbadoes, who met with a Gale of Wind the 3d Day of January, and was obliged to heave all his Lumber off Deck.

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The Brig Friendship, John Haff, of New-York, and the Brig Abigail, William Bell, of Philadelphia, sailed in Company with the Patty.

On Friday last arrived here the Sloop Lucretia, Capt. Gregory, from St. Martin's bound to Fairfield, in Connecticut. Capt. Gregory informs, that on his Passage, in Lat. 29. Long. 67, he fell in with a Privateer Brig (which he afterwards learned was called the Revieve, belonging to Bermuda) the Captain of which run down upon him till within Pistol Shot, and then, without hailing or showing any Colours, fired into him a Discharge of Grape Shot and a Ball, which did him considerable Damage. He then compelled Capt. Gregory to hoist out his Boat and go on board the Brig, which being very leaky and a heavy Sea going, it was with great Difficulty she was kept above Water. The Captain of the Privateer, after treating him with much Insolence and Abuse, offered him to depart.—The above Privateer had with her two Prizes, one the Schooner Lucy, Joseph Woodman, Master, of Newbury Port; the other a Sloop belonging to Salem, Mate's Name Elias Grant, both from Port-de-Paix.

The Hon. ARNOLDUS VANDERHORST is appointed Governor of South-Carolina, in the Room of William Moultrie, Esq.

The Ship Hibernia, from Havannah, said to have One Million of Dollars on board, has arrived at Baltimore.

On the 28th Ult. a Block Island Boat returning from New York, after having stopped at Sagg-Harbour, Long-Island, was, by some Accident, either sunk or overset, and the following Persons drowned, viz. John Willis, James Rose, Samuel Rose, and Samuel Briggs, Inhabitants of Block-Island.

On the 19th Ult. was read in the House of Representatives of the United States a Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the Mode of reducing the Public Debt. The reading took up more than Three Hours and an Half. Five Hundred Copies were ordered to be printed.

It is reported, via New-York, that the French took Possession of Amsterdam on the 5th of December last.

The following Vessels have put into this Harbour, since our last, and are now waiting for a Wind to proceed to their respective Ports, viz. Brig Alexander, Lessingwell, from Liverpool; Brig Hiram, Hempsted, St. Eustatia; Schooner Hannah, Gilbert, Martinico;—Schooner Lucretia, Gregory, St. Martins; Sloop Nabby, Orange, Island Aruba; Sloop Lydia, Potter, Port Nore, Guadaloupe; and Ship Patty, Greenfield, Lisbon.

MARRIED]—At South Kingstown, Mr. NATHANIEL ARMSTRONG, to Miss LUCY CHAMPLIN, Daughter of Mr. Robert Champlin, a young Lady endowed with every Qualification to render the marriage State happy.

—At Philadelphia, on Thursday Evening the 15th Ult. by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Professor of English and Oratory in the University of Pennsylvania, to the amiable Miss SUSAN MARSH, Daughter of Joseph Marsh, Esq; of the District of Southwark.

*** *The Printer is under the Necessity of appologizing to his Readers, for not continuing, in this Day's Paper, the "Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great-Britain."*

From a Correspondent.

The *British Court* are still determined upon pursuing the present ruinous European War. After agreeing upon the enormous Subsidies to the Emperor of Germany, and King of Prussia, GEORGE proposed that his hopeful Heir, should espouse the Daughter of that redoubted Hero, the *Duke of Brunswick*; upon Condition of his resuming the Command of the Slaves of the Allied Despots, acting against the French.——This appears to be the very last Effort, to crush the Cause of Liberty.

COURT ETIQUETTE;
OR,
SYMPTOMS OF ARISTOCRACY,

From a Law Report, *of the 2d of July last, in the Court of King's Bench, London.*

ONE of the Scullions of George's Kitchen, having contracted a Debt with a poor Milk Woman; after repeated solicitations for payment, she arrested the disciple of the royal dripping pan.—The Scullion, mortified at this encroachment upon his *royal privilege*, employed Council to move the Court of King's-Bench, that he might be discharged out of custody of the Sheriff upon the ground, of his being one of the Royal Household, and thereby privileged from arrests for Debts.

The question was argued, and the learned Judges delivered their unanimous opinion, that the Defendant having proved himself *the Servant of a Monarch*, his person was sacred.

The Scullion was therefore discharged out of Custody, and the poor Milk Woman was ruined, by the laws of Debt and Costs.

Mr. BARBER,

Your inserting the following Extracts, from Shenstone's Essays, *in your entertaining Mercury, will greatly oblige* A CUSTOMER.

"WHAT pleasure it is to pay one's debts! I remember to have heard Sir T. Littleton make the same observation. It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances, each of which is productive of pleasure. In the first place, it removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection: It promotes that future confidence, which is so very interesting to an honest mind: It opens a prospect of being readily supplied, with what we want on future occasions: It leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound policy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation.

"It is a maxim with me (and I would recommend it to others also, upon the score of prudence) whenever I lose a person's friendship, who generally commences enemy, to engage a fresh friend in his place. And this may be best effected, by bringing over some of one's enemies; by which means one is a gainer, having the same number of friends at least, if not an enemy the less. Such a method of proceeding should, I think, be as regularly observed, as the distribution of vacant ribbons, upon the death of Knights of the Garter.

"It has been a maxim with me, to admit of an easy reconciliation with a person, whose offence proceeded from no depravity of heart: But where I was convinced it did so, to forego, for my own sake, all opportunities of revenge: to forget the persons of my enemies as much as possible; to call to remembrance in their place, the more pleasing idea of my friends. I am convinced, that I have derived no small share of happiness, from this principle."

RECIPE *for killing* RATS.

In 1784 a Premium of Five Guineas was given by the Dublin Society, for the following Recipe to kill Rats:——

TAKE One Quart of Oat-Meal—Four Drops of Oil of Rhodium—One Grain of Musk—Two Nuts of Nux Vomica powdered—mix the Whole together, and place it where the Rats frequent—continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them, be they ever so numerous.

☞ *Any Person willing to contract for freighting and rafting a Quantity of Timber from East-Haddam, in Connecticut, to Howland's Ferry, in Rhode-Island, will send the Proposals to Mr.* WILLIAM STEWART, *New London —— N. B. The above Timber will be ready at the opening of the River, and must be delivered in Rhode-Island, without Delay.* Jan. 19, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Lucretia, Gregory,	St. Martins
Brig Swan, Milliken,	Hispaniola
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	Charleston
—— Diana, Slocum,	Norfolk
—— Rambler, Gladding,	Turks Island

FOR SALE,

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames-Street, Newport, a little Northward of the Brick Market, having a good Shop belonging thereto, and is well situated for Business, now in the Occupation of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Also a Two-Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green-End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase all, or any of the above HOUSES and LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
at South-Kingstown.

January 28, 1795.

Sale by *Auction*,

On THURSDAY next, (if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day) at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

A QUANTITY of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.——Also the Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Boat, and an Iron Caboose, belonging to a Schooner, between 70 and 80 Tons Burthen, lately cast ashore on Point Judith.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1795.

THE Town Council of Newport, having appointed me the Subscriber, Guardian to the Person and Estate of LYDIA GIBBS, Widow (who is aged and infirm:)——This is to notify all concerned with the aforesaid Person and Estate, that they might act consonant thereto. JOHN PITMAN, jun.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

Christo. *Champlin*

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,
Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

Newport, ss. November Term, A. D. 1794.

BY Order of Court, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, are notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the last Monday of May next (if they see Cause) when and where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed to receive and distribute the Estate of said PHEBE, among her Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.——One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Wetterly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

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Ship Commerce, P. Sisson, New York; Brig Dolly, John Taulson, Ditto; Ship Trial, William Vicary, Philadelphia; Brig Brothers, Thomas Cox, Edenton, N. C. for London, to sail by the last of November; Ship Sisters, Peter Loring, Charleston, S. C. to sail by the last of November; Brig Paragon, Allen Hallett, Boston, to sail soon for that Port; Schooner Prudentia, David Bruce, Marblehead; Brig Hannah, John Grifte, Marblehead; Brig Jane, William Cowell, Boston, up for London; Schooner Industry, Joseph Lindsay, Cadiz; Brig Industry, John Myrrick, Bourdeaux.

The Brig Friendship, John Haff, of New-York, and the Brig Abigail, William Bell, of Philadelphia, sailed in Company with the Patty.

On Friday last arrived here the Sloop Lucretia, Capt. Gregory, from St. Martin's bound to Fairfield, in Connecticut. Capt. Gregory informs, that on his Passage, in Lat. 29. Long. 67, he fell in with a Privateer Brig (which he afterwards learned was called the Retrieve, belonging to Bermuda) the Captain of which run down upon him till within Pistol Shot, and then, without hailing or showing any Colours, fired into him a Charge of Grape Shot and a Ball, which did him considerable Damage. He then compelled Capt. Gregory to hoist out his Boat and go on board the Brig, which being leaky and a heavy Sea going, it was with great Difficulty he kept her above Water. The Captain of the Privateer, after treating him with much Insolence and Abuse, suffered him to depart.—The above Privateer had with her two Prizes, one the Schooner Lucy, Joseph Woodman, Master, of Newbury Port; the other a Sloop belonging to Salem, Mate's Name Elias Grant, both from Port-de-Paux.

The Hon. ARNOLDUS VANDERHORST is appointed Governor of South-Carolina, in the Room of William Moultrie, Esq.

The Ship Hibernia, from Havannah, said to have One Million of Dollars on board, has arrived at Baltimore.

On the 28th Ult. a Block Island Boat returning from New York, after having stopped at Sagg-Harbour, Long-Island, was, by some Accident, either sunk or overset, and the following Persons drowned, viz. John Willis, James Rose, Samuel Rose, and Samuel Briggs, Inhabitants of Block-Island.

On the 19th Ult. was read in the House of Representatives of the United States a Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the Mode of reducing the Public Debt. The reading took up more than Three Hours and an Half. Five Hundred Copies were ordered to be printed.

It is reported, via New-York, that the French took Possession of Amsterdam on the 5th of December last.

The following Vessels have put into this Harbour, since our last, and are now waiting for a Wind to proceed to their respective Ports, viz. Brig Alexander, Lessingwell, from Liverpool; Brig Hiram, Hempsted, St. Eustatia; Schooner Hannah, Gilbert, Martinico;—Schooner Lucretia, Gregory, St. Martins; Sloop Nabby, Orange, Island Arouba; Sloop Lydia, Potter, Port Nore, Guadaloupe; and Ship Patty, Greenfield, Lisbon.

MARRIED]—At South Kingstown, Mr. NATHANIEL ARMSTRONG, to Miss LUCY CHAMPLIN, Daughter of Mr. Robert Champlin, a young Lady endowed with every Qualification to render the marriage State happy.

—At Philadelphia, on Thursday Evening the 15th Ult. by the Rev. Thomas Ustick, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Professor of English and Oratory in the University of Pennsylvania, to the amiable Miss SUSAN MARSH, Daughter of Joseph Marsh, Esq; of the District of Southwark.

*** *The Printer is under the Necessity of appologizing to his Readers, for not continuing, in this Day's Paper, the "Biographical Account of the Three eldest Sons of the King of Great-Britain."*

From a Correspondent.

The *British Court* are still determined upon pursuing the present ruinous European War. After agreeing upon the enormous Subsidies to the Emperor of Germany, and King of Prussia, GEORGE proposed that his hopeful Heir, should espouse the Daughter of that redoubted Hero, the *Duke of Brunswick*; upon Condition of his resuming the Command of the Slaves of the Allied Despots, acting against the French.—This appears to be the very last Effort, to crush the Cause of Liberty.

COURT ETIQUETTE;
OR,
SYMPTOMS OF ARISTOCRACY,
From a Law Report, *of the 2d of July last, in the Court of King's Bench, London.*

ONE of the Scullions of George's Kitchen, having contracted a Debt with a poor Milk Woman; after repeated solicitations for payment, she arrested the disciple of the royal dripping pan.—The Scullion, mortified at this encroachment upon his *royal privilege*, employed Council to move the Court of King's-Bench, that he might be discharged out of custody of the Sheriff upon the ground, of his being one of the Royal Houshold, and thereby privileged from arrests for Debts.

The question was argued, and the learned Judges delivered their unanimous opinion, that the Defendant having proved himself *the Servant of a Monarch*, his person was sacred.

The Scullion was therefore discharged out of Custody, and the poor Milk Woman was ruined, by the loss of Debt and Costs.

Mr. BARBER,

Your inserting the following Extracts, from Shenstone's Essays, *in your entertaining Mercury, will greatly oblige*

A CUSTOMER.

"WHAT pleasure it is to pay one's debts! I remember to have heard Sir T. Littleton make the same observation. It seems to flow from a combination of circumstances, each of which is productive of pleasure. In the first place, it removes that uneasiness which a true spirit feels from dependence and obligation. It affords pleasure to the creditor, and therefore gratifies our social affection: It promotes that future confidence, which is so very interesting to an honest mind: It opens a prospect of being readily supplied, with what we want on future occasions: It leaves a consciousness of our own virtue; and it is a measure we know to be right, both in point of justice and sound policy. Finally, it is the main support of simple reputation.

"It is a maxim with me (and I would recommend it to others also, upon the score of prudence) whenever I lose a person's friendship, who generally commences enemy, to engage a fresh friend in his place. And this may be best effected, by bringing over some of one's enemies; by which means one is a gainer, having the same number of friends at least, if not an enemy the less. Such a method of proceeding should, I think, be as regularly observed, as the distribution of vacant ribbons, upon the death of Knights of the Garter.

"It has been a maxim with me, to admit of an easy reconciliation with a person, whose offence proceeded from no depravity of heart: But where I was convinced it did so, to forego, for my own sake, all opportunities of revenge: to forget the persons of my enemies as much as possible; to call to remembrance in their place, the more pleasing idea of my friends. I am convinced, that I have derived no small share of happiness, from this principle."

RECIPE *for killing* RATS.

In 1784 a Premium of Five Guineas was given by the Dublin Society, for the following Recipe to kill Rats:—

TAKE One Quart of Oat-Meal—Four Drops of Oil of Rhodium—One Grain of Musk—Two Nuts of Nux Vomica powdered—mix the Whole together, and place it where the Rats frequent—continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them, be they ever so numerous.

☞ *Any Person willing to contract for freighting and rafting a Quantity of Timber from East-Haddam, in Connecticut, to Howland's Ferry, in Rhode-Island, will send the Proposals to Mr.* WILLIAM STEWART, *New London — N. B. The above Timber will be ready at the opening of the River, and must be delivered in Rhode-Island, without Delay.* Jan. 19, 1795.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb. 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Lucretia, Gregory,	St. Martins
Brig Swan, Milliken,	Hispaniola
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	Charleston
— Diana, Slocum,	Norfolk
— Rambler, Gladding,	Turks Island

FOR SALE,

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames-Street, Newport, a little Northward of the Brick Market, having a good Shop belonging thereto, and is well situated for Business, now in the Occupation of Capt. BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Also a Two-Story HOUSE in Broad Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase all, or any of the above HOUSES and LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
at South-Kingstown.

January 28, 1795.

Sale by *Auction*,

On THURSDAY (next, (if fair Weather, if not, the next fair Day) at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. on the Wharf of Mr. ROBERT STEVENS, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

A QUANTITY of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.—Also the Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Boat, and an Iron Caboose, belonging to a Schooner, between 70 and 80 Tons Burthen, lately cast ashore on Point Judith.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1795.

THE Town Council of Newport, having appointed me the Subscriber, Guardian to the Person and Estate of LYDIA GIBBS, Widow (who is aged and infirm:)—This is to notify all concerned with the aforesaid Person and Estate, that they might act consonant thereto. JOHN PITMAN, jun.

Newport, Jan. 26, 1795.

*Christo*r. *Champlin*

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,
Consisting of

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Spelling-Books, Novels, Plays, Dictionary's, Geography's, Law Books, and Seamen's Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills and Wafers, ALMANACKS for 1795—A new and cheap Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, also Poland Starch, Black Pepper, and an Assortment of Muffs, Tippets and Fur Trimmings.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of IMANUEL CASE, Esq; late of North Kingstown, in the County of Washington, deceased, to make immediate Payment:—And all those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscriber,

JOHN P. CASE, *Executor.*

North Kingstown, Jan. 26, 1795.

Newport, ss. November Term, A. D. 1794.

BY Order of Court, the Creditors of PHEBE BULL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Spinster, an Insolvent Debtor, are notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the last Monday of May next (if they see Cause) when and where Commissioners or Assignees will be appointed to receive and distribute the Estate of said PHEBE, among her Creditors, according to Law.

Witness, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Barrel, Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel,
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One at the upper End of the Town facing the Green, near the House of Capt. Webb, with a Garden and Well of Water.—One Half of a large Building, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

A Sloop of about 40 Tons Burthen, and well found.

A small Farm of about 31 Acres, lying on the East Road, adjoining to Lands of Abner Cundall on the East, and Westerly on the Road, is about 6 Miles from this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

EPIGRAM.

Addressed to Citizens Pitt and Dundas.

VIRTUE; *or*, DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—By Mr. PITT.

OUR ministers' virtues, all Britain surprize:
Instead of rewarding, he tucks up his sleeves!
How wisely he acts to give each one his due—
To hang an old friend, and give bribes to a new!
So W—tt is consign'd to the rope and disgrace—
While P—tt—d enjoys both a Ribband and Place!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE DISPOSITION OF ORCHARDS.

IN GROUNDS, the Trees should be planted in *cross lines*, for the conveniency of plowing. In ORCHARDS, they ought to be set in the *quincunx* manner, that they may have equal room to spread on every side.

3. The TIME OF PLANTING Fruit-Trees, is October, and November;—or February, March, or April; according to the season and the soil. Where the soil is dry and light, autumn is preferable; as, during winter, the soil has time, assisted by the Winter's Rains, to settle firmly to the Roots. On the contrary, in a cold, wet situation, where the soil is tenacious, and the substratum retentive of moisture, the spring months are a more eligible season of planting.

4. In TAKING UP THE PLANTS, more attention is requisite, than is usually paid to this operation. Their future progress rests principally upon it. The Roots ought to be as *numerous* and as *long* as possible. For the purpose of affording immediate sustenance to the Plant, and of giving it firmness and stability in the soil. Hence the impropriety of crouding the plants in the nursery; and hence the utility of transplanting them, previous to the final planting.

5. PRUNING THE PLANTS. The ROOTS ought not, in *this* case, to be touched (except taking off the downward Roots in the centre) but the TOP should, at this time, receive the *form*, which it afterwards ought to take. The leader should be shortened, and the smaller side boughs be taken off; leaving a proper choice of the larger side-boughs *entire* and *untouched* *; to draw up the sap; and, in due time, to furnish proper wood for grafting.—Hence these boughs should have a proper elevation; and should stand in different directions; that the Tree, after it be grafted, may take a regular head. This pruning of the head lessens the power of the wind, and, at the same time, by assisting the Roots, ensures, with common care, the success of the plant.

6. The METHOD OF PLANTING. This requires particular notice. The ordinary method in the Gloucestershire cow-grounds, is to dig a hole, wide enough to take the Roots (if not very long;) which being placed within it, the mould is returned upon them, in the order in which it came out; carefully replacing the sods on the surface; that no grazing ground may be lost. A mode of planting, which is too common throughout the kingdom.

A method, which is more likely to succeed, is this: the ground being set out with stakes, driven in the centres of the intended holes, describe a circle, 5 or 6 feet in diameter, round each stake. If the ground be in a state of grass, remove the sward, in shallow spits; placing the sods on one side of the hole; the best of the loose mould place, by itself, on another side; and the dead earth, from the bottom of the hole, in a third heap.

The depth of the holes should be regulated by the nature of the sub-soil. Where this is cold and retentive, the holes should not be made much deeper than the cultivated soil.—To go lower is to force a receptacle for water, which, by standing among the roots, is very injurious to the plants. On the contrary, in a dry light soil, the holes should be made considerably deeper; as well to obtain a degree of coolness and moisture, as to be able to establish the plants firmly in the soil. In soils of a middle quality, the holes should be of such a depth, that, when the sods are thrown to the bottom of it, the plants will stand at the same depth in the Orchard, as it did in the Nursery. Each hole, therefore, should be of a depth adapted to the particular root, which is to be planted in it. The holes, however, ought, for various reasons, to be made, previous to the day of planting. If the season of planting be spring, and the ground and the weather be dry, the HOLES should be WATERED the evening before the day of planting, by throwing two or three pailfuls of water into each: a *new*, but an eligible practice.

In planting, the soils should be thrown to the bottom of the hole; chopt with the spade; and covered with some of the finest of the mould. If the hole be so deep, that, with this advantage, the bottom will not be raised high enough for the given plant, some of the worst of the mould should be returned, before the sods be thrown down.

The bottom of the hole being raised to a proper height; and adjusted; the lowest tire of roots are to be spread upon it; drawing them out horizontally; and spreading them, in different directions, as the bird spreads its foot when it stands on a level surface: drawing out the rootlets and the fibres, which severally belong to them; spreading them out as a feather, or as the frond of the fern;—pressing them evenly into the soil; and covering them, *by hand*, with some of the finest of the mould: one person steadying the plant; another assisting and bedding the roots; and a third supplying the mould: which being raised high enough to receive another root, or another tire of roots, they are to be spread horizontally upon it, and bedded in a similar manner: thus continuing, until every root be bedded, separately, horizontally, (or somewhat declining) freely, yet firmly, among the best of the soil: great care being had to work the mould well in, *by hand*, among the roots beneath the crown, that no hollowness, nor false filling may be left: to prevent which, the mould, after the roots are all bedded, and covered some depth, should be pressed, or trodden hard (according to the nature of the soil, and the state of the season) with the foot: the remainder of the mould being raised into an hillock round the stem; for the triple use of affording coolness, moisture, and stability to the plant.

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* *Except when the Root, for want of due transplantation, is weak. In this case, the top ought to be reduced in proportion.*

In forming these Hillocks, some little skill is requisite. The soil ought not to press against the stem much higher, in the Orchard, than it did in the Nursery: yet it is proper, that there should be a descent for the rain water, *from* the stem; not *toward* it. To this end a dimple or little dish should be made on the top of the hillock; and, from the rim of this, the slope should be gentle to the circumference of the hole; where the broken ground should sink some few inches below the level of the Orchard.

Much of this will, no doubt, be deemed tedious and unnecessary; by those, I mean, who have been accustomed to *bury* the roots of plants, in the grave digger's manner: But I can recommend every part of it, to those who wish to ensure success, from my own practice; in which this method of bedding the roots arose; and in which only, I believe, it has been used.

(To be continued)

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.
Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of *Twelve and an Half per Cent.* for the Purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5037 Prizes,				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

☞ The above Class will *positively* commence drawing in the *Representatives' Chamber* in *Boston*, on THURSDAY the 9th of April next, and will continue from Day to Day, and be *completed with all possible Despatch*. A List of Prizes will be *immediately* published, and the Prizes paid *on Demand*.

The strict Punctuality with which the First Class of this Lottery was drawn, must give the most satisfactory Assurance to every Class of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the Drawing of this; and affords to all the Patrons of Literature, a most pleasing Prospect of effecting at an early Season, the desirable Object for which the Lottery was granted.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} *Managers.*

Boston, Jan. 1, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above LOTTERY to be Sold at the Post-Office, Newport:—Also, *Connecticut Manufactory*, *Hartford Court House*, and *Warren Church* Lottery Tickets; and *Cole & Goodluck's* Hotel Policies.—At which Place the Prizes will be paid.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Esq; of Westerly, in this State, deceased, situated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Easterly and Westerly on the Street, or Road, leading into Benton's Neck, the West Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Westerly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a House, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone Wall, and is rendered vastly more valuable by its being so handy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horses and Cows.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the same.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearness to the Town, and the Goodness of the Land, renders a particular Description of it unnecessary.—Any Person inclining to hire the same may see the Premises, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS TILLINGHAST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent do hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN ALMY, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH BOSS, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

MARY TILLINGHAST, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best Spirits, Geneva, and West-India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest.
Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Cash.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boston-Neck, South-Kingstown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £1000 of Rhode-Island Paper Money, (receivable in Taxes) which they will sell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaser.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

December 5, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, situate in Thames-Street, nearly opposite to Mr. Daniel Mason's Dwelling-House.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made easy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where also may be had

A constant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North Kingstown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Post Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Pasture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 2000 Cords of Wood.—For farther Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premises.

January 20, 1795.

(From the London) MORNING CHRONICLE.

EPIGRAM,

Addressed to Citizens Pitt and Dundas.

VIRTUE; *or*, DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE—By Mr. PITT.

OUR miniſters' virtues, all Britain ſurprize:
Inſtead of rewarding, he tucks up his ſpies!
How wiſely he acts to give each one his due—
To hang an old friend, and give bribes to a new!
So W—tt is conſign'd to the rope and diſgrace—
While P—tt—d enjoys both a Ribband and Place!

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

ORCHARDS.

2. THE DISPOSITION OF ORCHARDS.

IN GROUNDS, the Trees ſhould be planted in *croſs lines*, for the conveniency of plowing. In ORCHARDS, they ought to be ſet in the *quincunx* manner, that they may have equal room to ſpread on every ſide.

3. The TIME OF PLANTING Fruit-Trees, is October, and November;—or February, March, or April; according to the ſeaſon and the ſoil. Where the ſoil is dry and light, autumn is preferable; as, during winter, the ſoil has time, aſſiſted by the Winter's Rains, to ſettle firmly to the Roots. On the contrary, in a cold, wet ſituation, where the ſoil is tenacious, and the ſubſtratum retentive of moiſture, the ſpring months are a more eligible ſeaſon of planting.

4. IN TAKING UP THE PLANTS, more attention is requiſite, than is uſually paid to this operation. Their future progreſs reſts principally upon it. The Roots ought to be as *numerous* and as *long* as poſſible. For the purpoſe of affording immediate ſuſtenance to the Plant, and of giving it firmneſs and ſtability in the ſoil. Hence the impropriety of crouding the plants in the nurſery; and hence the utility of tranſplanting them, previous to the final planting.

5. PRUNING THE PLANTS. The ROOTS ought not, in *this* caſe, to be touched (except taking off the downward Roots in the centre) but the TOP ſhould, at this time, receive the *form*, which it afterwards ought to take. The leader ſhould be ſhortened, and the ſmaller ſide boughs be taken off; leaving a proper choice of the larger ſide-boughs *entire* and *untouched* *; to draw up the ſap; and, in due time, to furniſh proper wood for grafting.—Hence theſe boughs ſhould have a proper elevation; and ſhould ſtand in different directions; that the Tree, after it be grafted, may take a regular head. This pruning of the head leſſens the power of the wind, and, at the ſame time, by aſſiſting the Roots, enſures, with common care, the ſucceſs of the plant.

6. The METHOD OF PLANTING. This requires particular notice. The ordinary method in the Glouceſterſhire cow-grounds, is to dig a hole, wide enough to take the Roots (if not very long;) which being placed within it, the mould is returned upon them, in the order in which it came out; carefully replacing the ſods on the ſurface; that no grazing ground may be loſt. A mode of planting, which is too common throughout the kingdom.

A method, which is more likely to ſucceed, is this: the ground being ſet out with ſtakes, driven in the centres of the intended holes, deſcribe a circle, 5 or 6 feet in diameter, round each ſtake. If the ground be in a ſtate of graſs, remove the ſward, in ſhallow ſpits; placing the ſods on one ſide of the hole, the beſt of the looſe mould place, by itſelf, on another ſide; and the dead earth, from the bottom of the hole, in a third heap.

The depth of the holes ſhould be regulated by the nature of the ſub-ſoil. Where this is cold and retentive, the holes ſhould not be made much deeper than the cultivated ſoil.—To go lower is to force a receptacle for water, which, by ſtanding among the roots, is very injurious to the plants. On the contrary, in a dry light ſoil, the holes ſhould be made conſiderably deeper; as well to obtain a degree of coolneſs and moiſture, as to be able to eſtabliſh the plants firmly in the ſoil. In ſoils of a middle quality, the holes ſhould be of ſuch a depth, that, when the ſods are thrown to the bottom of it, the plants will ſtand at the ſame depth in the Orchard, as it did in the Nurſery. Each hole, therefore, ſhould be of a depth adapted to the particular root, which is to be planted in it. The holes, however, ought, for various reaſons, to be made, previous to the day of planting. If the ſeaſon of planting be ſpring, and the ground and the weather be dry, the HOLES ſhould be WATERED the evening before the day of planting, by throwing two or three pailfuls of water into each: a *new*, but an eligible practice.

In planting, the ſoils ſhould be thrown to the bottom of the hole; chopt with the ſpade; and covered with ſome of the fineſt of the mould. If the hole be ſo deep, that, with this advantage, the bottom will not be raiſed high enough for the given plant, ſome of the worſt of the mould ſhould be returned, before the ſods be thrown down.

The bottom of the hole being raiſed to a proper height and adjuſted; the loweſt tire of roots are to be ſpread upon it; drawing them out horizontally; and ſpreading them, in different directions, as the bird ſpreads its foot when it ſtands on a level ſurface: drawing out the rootlets and the fibres, which ſeverally belong to them; ſpreading them out as a feather, or as the frond of the fern;—preſſing them evenly into the ſoil; and covering them, *by hand*, with ſome of the fineſt of the mould: one perſon ſteadying the plant; another aſſiſting and bedding the roots; and a third ſupplying the mould: which being raiſed high enough to receive another root, or another tire of roots, they are to be ſpread horizontally upon it, and bedded in a ſimilar manner: thus continuing, until every root be bedded, ſeparately, horizontally, (or ſomewhat declining) freely, yet firmly, among the beſt of the ſoil: great care being had to work the mould well in, *by hand*, among the roots beneath the crown, that no hollowneſs, nor falſe filling may be left: to prevent which, the mould, after the roots are all bedded, and covered ſome depth, ſhould be preſſed, or trodden hard (according to the nature of the ſoil, and the ſtate of the ſeaſon) with the foot: the remainder of the mould being raiſed into an hillock round the ſtem; for the triple uſe of affording coolneſs, moiſture, and ſtability to the plant.

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* *Except when the Root, for want of due tranſplantation, is weak. In this caſe, the top ought to be reduced in proportion.*

In forming theſe hillocks, ſome little ſkill is requiſite. The ſoil ought not to preſs againſt the ſtem much higher, in the Orchard, than it did in the Nurſery: yet it is proper, that there ſhould be a deſcent for the rain water, *from* the ſtem; not *toward* it. To this end a dimple or little diſh ſhould be made on the top of the hillock; and, from the rim of this, the ſlope ſhould be gentle to the circumference of the hole; where the bricken ground ſhould ſink ſome few inches below the level of the Orchard.

Much of this will, no doubt, be deemed tedious and unneceſſary; by thoſe, I mean, who have been accuſtomed to *bury* the roots of plants, in the grave-digger's manner: But I can recommend every part of it, to thoſe who wiſh to enſure ſucceſs, from my own practice; in which this method of bedding the roots aroſe; and in which only, I believe, it has been uſed.

(To be continued)

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS SECOND.
Not Two Blanks to a Prize!

FIFTEEN Thouſand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a Deduction of *Twelve and an Half per Cent.* for the Purpoſes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
1		5000		5000
1		2000		2000
5		1000	are	5000
8		500		4000
15		200		3000
30		100		3000
48		50		2400
60		40		2400
80		30		2400
100		20		2000
149		10		1490
537		8		4296
4002		7		28014
5037 Prizes,				75000
9963 Blanks.				
15000				

☞ The above Claſs will *poſitively* commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber* in *Boſton*, on THURSDAY the 9th of April next, and will continue from Day to Day, and be *completed with all poſſible Deſpatch*. A Liſt of Prizes will be *immediately* publiſhed, and the Prizes paid *on Demand*.

The ſtrict Punctuality with which the Firſt Claſs of this Lottery was drawn, muſt give the moſt ſatisfactory Aſſurance to every Claſs of Adventurers, that the Managers will be enabled rigidly to adhere to the Drawing of this; and affords to all the Patrons of Literature, a moſt pleaſing Proſpect of effecting at an early Seaſon, the deſirable Object for which the Lottery was granted.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} *Managers.*

Boſton, Jan. 1, 1795.

☞ TICKETS in the above LOTTERY to be Sold at the Poſt-Office, Newport:—Alſo, *Connecticut Manufactory*, *Hartford Court Houſe*, and *Warren Church* Lottery Tickets; and *Cole & Goodluck's* Hotel Policies.—At which Place the Prizes will be paid.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known and very valuable FARM, late belonging to JOSHUA BABCOCK, Eſq; of Weſterly, in this State, deceaſed, ſituated at the South End of Newport, within a Quarter of a Mile of the compact Part of the Town, lying Eaſterly and Weſterly on the Street, or Road, leading into Brenton's Neck, the Weſt Part being divided by Thames-Street running through it, and extending Weſterly to a Creek, where may be had Plenty of good Manure.—Said Farm contains about 110 Acres, and has thereon a Houſe, Two Barns, and a Crib in good Repair—is well watered; has on it a good deal of good Stone Wall, and is rendered vaſtly more valuable by its being ſo hardy to accommodate the Inhabitants with Keeping for their Horſes and Cows.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is authorized to give an indubitable Title to the ſame.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town of Newport, containing about Fifty Acres—its Nearneſs to the Town, and the Goodneſs of the Land, renders a particular Deſcription of it unneceſſary.—Any Perſon inclining to hire the ſame may ſee the Premiſes, and be informed of the Terms, by applying to

JOSEPH W. TAYLOR.

January 20, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS TILLINGHAST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent do hereby call on all Perſons having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, if they think fit, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

JONATHAN ALMY, } *Commiſ-*
JOSEPH BOSS, jun. } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARY TILLINGHAST, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 5, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt Spirits, Geneva, and Weſt-India Rum, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt.
Any of the above Articles by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Newport, January 19, 1795.

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in Boſton-Neck, South-Kingſtown, containing Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

PAPER MONEY.

CLARKE and HAMMOND have £1000 of Rhode-Iſland Paper Money, (receivable in Taxes) which they will ſell for real Money—on good Terms for the Purchaſer.

Newport, January 20, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March,

That very valuable Farm, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

December 5, 1794.

FOR SALE,

THE Eſtate formerly belonging to JOSIAH and BENJAMIN BROWN, ſituate in Thames-Street, nearly oppoſite to Mr. Daniel Maſon's Dwelling-Houſe.—For Terms apply to

CALEB GREEN.

Newport, January 8, 1795.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the Rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.—Payments will be made eaſy.—For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED

DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 8,

Warranted equal to imported,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Where alſo may be had

A conſtant Supply of clean TOW.

Newport, January 5, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM in North Kingſtown, about two Miles to the Northward of Wickford, on the Poſt Road, containing 150 Acres of good Meadow, Plough and Paſture LAND, and may be cut thereon about 2000 Cords of Wood.—For farther Particulars, inquire of GIDEON ELLIS, living on the Premiſes.

January 10, 1795.